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New Series, Vol. VII.—No. 43.

CHRISTIAN INTELLIGENCER.

—And Truth diffuse her radiance from the Press.

GARDNER, OCTOBER 25, 1833.

EXCLUSIVENESS.

If there were no other evidence to prove modern orthodoxy an error,—if the scriptures did not plainly, as they do at every point, disprove it,—the fact, that it naturally begets an exclusive and an intolerant spirit in the great body of the receivers of it, would be enough of itself to condemn it as both false and pernicious. That orthodoxy is an intolerant system is a truth so generally seen and felt in every place where it has obtained strength, that it has every where become proverbial. And who does not know it? There are exceptions, we know; as there are to all general rules. The natural benevolence and amiableness of some of the party are so great, and of so long standing, that, fortunately, their creed has not been able to obtain an entire mastery over all their generous feelings. But, speaking of the great body, every body has seen, and most have felt, the arbitrary and intolerant spirit of orthodoxy. And this spirit is legitimate in the system; so inevitable, indeed, that professors really appear as if they felt fully justified in the exhibition of it. Seldom do they attempt to disguise it.

We said the spirit of exclusiveness in the orthodox system, is natural. It is so. If the believers in it consider themselves, as they do, to be the peculiar favorites of Heaven and the exclusive heirs of salvation; if they believe God loves and regards them with peculiar favor, while he abhors and hates "the world," i. e. all who do not subscribe to their creed and belong to their church; it is inevitable that such a belief should beget in them a principle of spiritual pride, whereby they should account themselves very much better and above their neighbors.—And this principle will and does show itself in the haughty demeanour, the scornful look and the cold neglect of others.

And again;—in nothing will mankind feel more justified, than in imitating the character of the Being they worship. If they believe him to be partial, they will feel authorized to be partial also; if they regard him as revengeful, revenge in their breasts will be sanctioned as a religious principle of action. If they believe God hates all but those of the true faith, why should they not hate and despise them also? That this reasoning is not far-fetched and conjectural, is manifest in the fact, that we find it actually confirmed by practice, and openly justified as right and proper.

We need not say that this spirit is an evil spirit, productive of great unhappiness in society. The good sense of the community in general has sternly adjudged it such and righteously condemned it. Still it exists; and though opposed by public opinion, it pretends to find in this very fact an additional proof of its claims to a divine sanction. For, say they, the world is corrupt, and it is to be expected, will condemn every thing true in religion. A fortunate salvo this, for every refuted error to plead!

Now the truth is, we live in a world where infirmity is the common lot of mankind; all are liable to err. People have different powers of perception; they are educated differently; all do not see by the same lights; the consequence is, that there are different opinions in the world. It is to be hoped, that these diverse opinions are for the most part honestly entertained. What course, under this view of the case, does it become us to adopt and pursue? Shall we be so tenacious and exclusive as to claim infallibility for ourselves and reject all others as in damnable error and as dangerous and corrupt men? Certainly not! Rather, we should put on charity, which is the bond of perfectness, and remember that infallibility is the prerogative of no man; that we are as liable to err as others, and be as willing to give indulgence to others as to receive it from them. If we cannot agree, let us adopt a course of treatment consistent with the charitable spirit of the gospel. Let us live in peace, respect each others' rights and leave them to stand or fall to their own Master. For ourselves, as much as we disbelieve the limitarian doctrines, and as fully as we are persuaded of their injurious and pernicious tendency, we never felt it in our heart so much as to lift a finger against the religious privileges or the civil and social rights of those who are deceived thereby. Let all the different sects have a fair chance. If their work be of God, it will stand; if not, it will not be in their power to sustain it. God will yet overrule all evil for good,—all error for the triumph of truth. A great work is going on. The elements are in motion. The spirit of the Divinity is moving over the great empire of mind. It will yet bring order out of confusion and secure the triumph of divine truth. In the mean time, let us put away every thing like intolerance and exclusiveness from our hearts, and practice one towards another that high and generous spirit of forbearance and brotherly love,

which is every where enjoined in the gospel of "peace on earth and good will towards men."

CONNECTICUT CONVENTION.

The Connecticut Convention of Universalists held its annual meeting in Danbury on the 9th and 10th inst. Br. Z. Stevens, a venerable layman of Danbury, was appointed Moderator, and Br. S. J. Hillyer, a clergyman, was chosen clerk. The Convention seems to have been quite small, there being but seven Ministers and eight Delegates present; but the business was transacted with system and with much desirable harmony. The new Society in Long Ridge was admitted to fellowship, and the granting of licenses, by a committee, during the recess, to two young clergymen, was approved. The project of the Hudson River Association, for a Theological Seminary, was unanimously disapproved. The organization of the U. S. Convention was approved, and Delegates chosen to attend. A Committee was appointed to circulate petitions to be presented to the Legislature, praying for the repeal of laws requiring capital punishment. The Committee appointed last year for establishing circuit preaching, reported encouraging progress. Sermons were preached by Brs. M. H. Smith, C. Spear, T. Fisk, S. J. Hillyer, S. Glover and R. Smith. The Circular Letter is written by Br. R. Smith. Next year the Convention will meet in New London, on the second Wednesday and Thursday in October.

Large price for Missionaries.

We find it stated in the papers, that Dr. Philip, an Asiatic missionary, has written a letter to Princeton Theological Seminary in N. J. in which he communicates the following pleasing intelligence:

The Bechuana tribe had never been visited by a missionary; but they had heard of our missionary stations among the Griquas from their countrymen, who had found protection at them, and the chief set out on a journey to find Dr. Philip, taking a thousand head of cattle with him to purchase a missionary.

The Editor of the Richmond Telegraph, an orthodox paper in Virginia, commenting on this gratifying news, says these heathen seem to have acted as if moved by the spirit of God; that is the spirit of God sent their chief to buy a missionary setting a price on his head equal to that of a thousand head of cattle! Now we suspect the holy spirit never taught this heathen chief any such thing; but rather, that he learned enough from "his countrymen" relative to the speculating habits of the missionaries at the Griquas to lead him to infer that they would sell any thing, even their own bodies, for an equivalent in cash or cattle. The Society ought to send out a lot on sale; it might increase its funds infinitely by the expedient.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

If Br. Leonard has not received it, he will find a letter from the Editor in the Milburn P. O. We mention this fact here, because not having a return from him at the date of our paper's going to press, we apprehend he may be absent, or that we did not give the letter its most proper direction. He will perceive that we have taken the liberty to abridge, by leaving out some parts of his Circular. Such a responsibility is by no means agreeable to us; but as the Circular was very long and we could not conveniently find room for the whole of it, as it would fill three columns, we were partly obliged to abridge; and in doing so we consulted our best judgment as to the parts omitted, with all due respect for him and friendship for our common cause. We beseech his indulgence—such as editors often need.

Independent Messenger.

Rev. E. M. Stone has transferred his interest in this paper to Revs. A. Ballou and S. Cutler, by whom it will hereafter be published in Mendon, Mass. Exchange papers, letters, &c. should be directed to Mendon.

Dedication.

A Universalist meeting house was dedicated in Sippican, a village in the south eastern part of Rochester, Mass. on the 11th inst. The sermon was preached by Br. T. Whittemore, from Rev. xxi, 3, who was assisted in the public exercises by Brs. L. R. Paige and A. St. Clair. Br. St. Clair preaches in this church and in Mattapoisett, another village in the same town.

Penobscot Association.

The Minutes of this body, and a Circular Letter by Br. Leonard will be found in this day's paper. Owing to bodily indisposition and to the storm, we were prevented from being present on the occasion. We rejoice, however, that others persevered and joined the brethren. The business seems to have been transacted correctly and satisfactorily. Three new societies, we notice, were admitted to fellowship.

New Society.

We learn from the "Impartialist," that a Society of Universalists was formed in Hinsdale, N. H. on the 4th inst. Capt. Otis Doolittle was chosen Moderator and I. Newton, Clerk. The other usual officers were appointed. Br. Bugbee was present, and delivered an Address on the occasion.

Sound Argument.

We learn from the Baltimore Pioneer and Visitor, that a Methodist minister by the name of Dunahay lately assaulted a gentleman at a camp meeting in Hartford, Md. with his fists and a club; whereupon the defendant, after demanding an explanation but receiving none, turned upon his assailant, knocked him down and gave him a pretty sound drubbing. The minister not liking to have the boot on that leg, prosecuted the visitor in a suit at law. On all the facts being proved, the court justified the person, leaving the minister to find his justification where Avery found his,—in the Conference.

Distracted Meeting.

Our orthodox brethren in Augusta, we understand, propose to have a revival in the place—now that the evenings are become long enough for night operations; and to this end have voted to have a protracted meeting soon. We thought these meetings were things that had already "perished in the using"—the novelty of them having passed away. However—we say all this very pleasantly—if our friends there are disposed to try the "new measure" again, we have no serious objection.

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE PENOBSCOT ASSOCIATION OF UNIVERSALISTS.

The Ministers and Delegates, composing the Penobscot Association of Universalists, convened according to previous notice, at Sanguenville, on Wednesday the ninth inst. After uniting in prayer with Br. Miller, organized the meeting by choosing

Col. JOSEPH BRIDGEMAN, Jr. Moderator.

ELIAS KNOWLTON, Clerk.

Chose Brs. B. Bursley, A. Spooner and R. Stockwell a Committee to make arrangements for the public exercises of the occasion.

Chose Brs. G. P. Leonard, J. F. Read and J. Copeand a Committee to receive the credentials of delegates.

Voted to adjourn to 1 o'clock, P. M.

Met according to adjournment, and proceeded to accept the report of the Committee relative to the delegates returned from the several Societies, and found the following persons were present:

Charlestown—Joseph Bridgman; Sanguenville—Vin. Campbell, John Weymouth and Joseph F. Read; Williamsburg and Sebec, Mark Etnan; Dexter, Isaac Copeland, Asa Spooner and Seba French; Dover, Asa Sprague, Jesse L. Philbrick and Edward R. Favor, Milo, William Stinchfield; Parkman, Charles Seabury, Elias T. Merrill and Arata Smith; Guilford, Moses Stevens, Ira Faunce and Isaac B. Wharf; Abbot, James Gower, Josiah Keen and Samuel Andrews; Eddington—David Crowell, Josiah Avery; Ed-dington—Elias Knowlton, Right Stockwell and Thaddeus Adams; Garland—Moses Gordon.—27.

Chose Brs. J. K. Fulmer, J. Gower, A. S. Patter, D. Crowell and W. Frost a Committee to select delegates to attend the Maine Convention in 1834.

Voted to receive the Society of Williamsburg and Sebec into the fellowship of this Association.

Adjourned to 1 o'clock.

Met agreeably to adjournment.

The Committee raised to select delegates to attend the Maine Convention, reported the following names, viz:

DELEGATES.

James Gower, Esq. Abbot.
Col. Joseph Bridgman, Charlestown.
Seba French, Esq. Dexter.
Silas Winchester, Brewer.
B. S. Hill, Esq. Goldsboro'.
J. D. Richards, Ellsworth.
Col. Joseph Hall, Camden.
A. Merri, Union.
Thomas Smith, Esq. St. Albans.

SUPERNUMERARIES.

A. Sprague, Dover.
S. Pingree, Esq. Parkman.
Capt. Right Stockwell, Eddington.
Royal Copeland, Dexter.
Ebenzer Stevens, Montville.
Enoch Farnham, Esq. Albion.
P. Osgood, Esq. Palermo.
E. Cobb, Union.
J. Jones, Esq. Ripley.

Voted to accept this report.

Chose Brs. A. A. Richards, Seba French and Right Stockwell a Committee of discipline.

Voted, To receive the Societies in Cherryfield and Sullivan into the fellowship of this Association.

Voted, That Br. G. P. Leonard appoint the time and place for the next meeting of this body; and also that he prepare the Minutes of the doings of this Council and accompany the same with a Circular Letter to Br. Drew for publication in the Intelligencer.

Voted, That the clerk of each Society hereafter furnish each delegate with a letter stating the number of members in his society, together with the amount of preaching and by whom, and what sum they spend yearly for the support of the gospel, and what amount per day they pay their preachers.

Voted, That the thanks of this Council be tendered to the brethren and people of this vicinity for their kind attention and hospitality towards us during this meeting.

Voted, That the thanks of the Council be tendered to the Moderator for the prompt and able manner in which he has presided over our deliberations.

Voted to adjourn sine die.

JOSEPH BRIDGEMAN, Moderator.

ELIAS KNOWLTON, Clerk.

ORDER OF PUBLIC SERVICES.

Wednesday morning. Introductory prayer by Br. A. A. Richards; Sermon by Br. J. Miller, John xii, 30; Concluding prayer by Br. G. P. Leonard.

Afternoon.—Int. prayer by Br. W. Frost; Sermon by Br. C. Gardner, John viii, 32; Concluding prayer by Br. J. K. Fulmer.

Evening.—Int. prayer by Br. J. Miller; Sermon by Br. G. P. Leonard, Ex. iii, 13, 14; Concluding prayer by Br. W. Frost.

A sermon was preached at Guilford village in the evening by Br. Fulmer.

Thursday morning.—Int. prayer by Br. C. Gardner; Sermon by Br. J. K. Fulmer, Gen. xxii, 8; con. prayer by Br. J. Miller.

Afternoon.—Int. prayer by Br. G. P.

Leonard; sermon by Br. W. Frost, Acts xxii, 27, addresses by the same; concluding prayer by Br. B. Bursley.

Evening.—Prayer by Br. C. Gardner; sermon by the same, from Gen. i, 27; concluding prayer by Br. A. A. Richards.

CIRCULAR LETTER.

To the Brothers and Sisters, not only of the York, Cumberland, Oxford and Kennebec Associations of Universalists, but of all others, wherever located, known and unknown to us, who feel to unite with our Sister in the rich feast of gospel peace, and who are of like precious faith: Our Sister Penobscot would say, Peace! O Beloved,—Peace from us, grace, mercy and peace, from our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, be with you through life and save you at death. Amen.

And, for the furtherance of your joy and the confirmation of your faith, she would inform you, that agreeably to previous notice, the different Societies, composing that body, met in Sanguenville on the 9th and 10th of the present month, and were favored with the warmest affections of the brethren of that place. They received us with joy; opening their mansions, making all things common; and while they were engaged in the bestowal of blessings temporal, for the satisfaction of our bodies, we hope, as we have much evidence to believe, that they received in return, blessings spiritual, for the relief of the mind, and for the salvation of the soul.

Through the inclemency of the weather, on the day of assembling, we were not able to form our Council until Wednesday morning, at which time the Council convened; and suffice it to say, through all our councils, we were well united. We were all well agreed, as touching one point—the purification of ourselves—the upbuilding of the cause of Christ, and the salvation of the world.—We had a rich and a spiritual refreshing together. We fed richly from off the tables of mercy, and our spirits were satiated with the manna of heaven. Finally brethren, as a whole, we never witnessed a preferable season.

Wednesday morning at half past ten, we repaired to the house of worship; and although the inclemency of the weather was very unfavorable, and much opposed to our desires, during the first day; yet we could but rejoice and praise God, for the satisfaction of seeing so goodly a number assembled, thus manifesting their zeal for the cause of Christ; and the firmness of their faith, to bear up under those common afflictions which await our christian walks and earthly felicity. We passed the forenoon as pleasantly as could be expected; while so few were present at the feast. Four preachers only present. But while we returned from our services, we were made to rejoice at the arrival of Brs. Gardner, Frost and Fulmer. Our lay brethren also seemed coming to the feast.—Each, although much beaten by the storm, were predicting a rich feast and fair weather before closing.

At one o'clock we again repaired to the house of prayer and praise. Br. G. arose, and with accents mild, and sentiments of joy, our fears he measurably depressed. We could but regret that no more were present; and notwithstanding, those present had a rich feast, yet our expectations were not answered. The visible heavens seemed dressed in mourning for the world of mankind; and the earth praying for a heavenly refreshing from the presence of the Lord! Like the ancient Israelites, we doubted that the Lord would grant unto us the feast desired. Night with her sable curtain stepped forth, and dressed melancholly nature in gloom. At 7 o'clock, evening, we assembled for religious service; and by the voice of our committee, it was, unfortunately, our lot to address the congregation. Our mind was free from the contaminating voice of the world, or the frowns or the applause of men. The law and the testimony were our guides, and we spoke the honest convictions of our heart.

The heavens were sending forth their drenching dews—the earth mourning, weltering and apparently sinking beneath her burden. We doubted that the day following would do away our trouble.

But while our minds in doubts were held, And heavenly dews were on us hurled: God said, our hearts within us swelled, Let grace and light awake the world. His voice was heard, the clouds dispersed, His grace, and truth he did impart; From the four points his people drew, And pour'd salvation on their hearts.

Through all our exercises, on Thursday, peace and love universally prevailed. The morning was occupied in prayer and exhortation. When we again repaired to the house of worship it was remarkably pleasant; brethren and friends came gathering from all parts; and it seemed as if the East had already come to the feast, that the West were on their march; that the North was fast giving away, and that the South must soon obey the mandate of truth, listen to the mild scepter of king Jesus, and rejoice under the covert of reason; while drinking and bathing in God's ocean of love.

The day passed pleasantly away; all hearts seemed inspired with love. Our brethren, as preachers, acquitted themselves with honor; if we consider their difference of opinion, as directed by brethren of like precious faith.

The meeting was closed by our excellent Br. G. whose voice, figuratively speaking, had previously shaken the earth; and, from the act of creation, pointed out the likeness of God in man. His words seemed chosen by reason and directed by love. Salvation seemed published by every object which bore the impress of an Almighty hand; and the music of the choir seemed iterated and reiterated by all animate and inanimate nature. Thus our active souls were carried onward, from glory to glory; from earth's gloomy mansions, on faith's vocal pinions, to heaven's high pleasures and immortal wonders. Ah, said I;

Could but my soul thus active live; And feed upon such heaven-born food; All earthly charms she would forget, And soar on high, for immortal good.

In this happy condition our meeting closed. We could but say that, as a whole, we have had a heavenly feast. Yes, "a feast of fat things,—full of marrow,—of wines on the lees well refined." It seemed as if glory to God would forever be the spontaneous fruit and anthem, of every soul in divine presence. From beginning to end, our meeting, with little exception, was conducted with harmony and peace.

You are well aware, that the visible prospect of our cause, depends measurably on the character and zeal of our lay brethren, as well as on the character, talents and exertions of our preachers. Because it is, always will be the duty of those who are engaged in the proclamation of the truth, to go forth as brave soldiers of the cross, to conduct themselves discreetly; being as serpents, yet harmless as doves; it by no means follows, that their hearers are to be much for them also to do. The preachers are the sower of the seed. His hearers, of course, are the field. And although there may be those, who strew bad seed, and perhaps be to disadvantage the true seed of heaven, yet there are very many, who, as faithful laborers, have sowed the precious seed in the kingdom. But alas! "Some fell by the way side."—"Some fell upon stony places."—"Some fell among thorns" and were choked. "But others fell into good ground," and yet bringing forth fruit, some thirty, and some sixty, and some one hundred fold." Hence there is, most certainly a preparation, which you as reasonable beings, should make in the half of yourselves. This field should be must, be prepared for the reception of the seed. We, as preachers, would not only sow the seed, but we would gladly assist you, in preparing this field; for the joyful and promising reception of the word, that it may be productive of much fruit; a lasting and pure fountain, from which will proceed many streams, for the satisfaction of our wants, and the salvation of our souls. Finally, my brethren, we may, with propriety, attach blame to both classes; to preachers and hearers. The former, are too indifferent to the cause of Christ. The former plead an excuse, on just and tenable ground. They say, and solemnly is the fact, "they have ranged too and fro, preached the word, in season and out of season; borne their own expences; and too often, have returned to their, perhaps numerous families, dependant on their rewards for food and clothing; bearing homeward, naught but a shivering frame and an empty wallet." Poor food indeed, brethren, for the satisfaction of a tender companion and a suffering family of beloved children.

Forgive our plainness; we are in the way of our duty. A duty too, not only devolving on us, but angels and God! The Scriptures have already pointed out, to you, your duty, in this respect; having declared that "the laborer is worthy of his hire! Muzzle not the ox while he treadeth out the corn!"—Starve not our preachers, while they labor for our good! The mother's cry has gone forth to God, in behalf of her little offspring; while the weeping of children has caused nature to groan and drop the tear for her dependent ones; and the tender father stand day and night, as did Jesus Christ, weeping over modern Jerusalem.

Now, brethren, something must be done. Preachers must be paid for their labors, or they should cease to travel; and seek some other way to provide for their own household. They would willingly visit you, but they are not able. These things ought not to be so. Preachers should do their work manfully, and should receive a just reward. You know, that the joy of the Apostles was, in a measure, the unity and zeal of their churches—"My joy and my crown," said father Paul, "stand fast." And you, as Societies, should realize, that you are the same to preachers of this age.

How necessary, then, that you be united—that no root of bitterness spring up among you; thereby rendering the labors of preachers, and especially the youth, irksome and useless. "Be ye kind, one to another, tender hearted, forgiving one another, even as God for Christ's sake hath forgiven you." "Be ye followers of God as dear children;" "knowing that whatsoever good thing any man doeth, the same he shall receive of the Lord, whether he be bond or free."

And may your beloved sister Penobscot, from this time, henceforth, be able, to set before you all, those bright and shining examples, which cannot fail to attract good attention and be worthy of your imitation. And now, dear sisters, forgive our errors—forget our differences. Let brotherly love continue. And unto all our brothers and sisters, of the common faith, whosoever located, wishing, that, neither lakes nor rivers; seas nor oceans, might drown her joys or the sweet accent of her voice; but cheer your souls, and gladden your hearts; Your Sister Penobscot would say Peace; Grace, mercy and peace, from God the Father and his son Jesus Christ—the communion and fellowship of all the saints, be unto and abide with you all hence-forward and forever. Amen. Per Order,

GEORGE P. LEONARD.

SHORT SERMON—NO. XCV.

TEXT.—Stand still, and see the salvation of the Lord.—Exod. xiv, 13.

So said Moses to the children of Israel, when they were pursued by the king of Egypt. Pharaoh was close behind them, the Red Sea before them, and mountains on either hand. The people feared the enemy, and were distressed in view of the dangers which threatened them. They said unto Moses, because there were no graves in Egypt, hast thou taken us away to die in the wilderness? It had been better for us to serve the Egyptians than to die in the wilderness. "But Moses said unto the people fear ye not; stand still, and see the salvation of the Lord, which he will show you to-day; for the Egyptians whom ye have seen to-day, ye shall see no more forever." And God fulfilled his promise.

The people experienced a great temporal salvation, from the house of bondage, from being slaves, from a bond of idols, to become the free worshippers of the true God.

Now, what is better than to stand still and see the salvation of the Lord? God is constantly at work. He worketh all things according to the counsel of his own will. And all is for the salvation of his creatures. See God at work in yonder sun, moon and stars, day and night; in forming them by his lines, and whirling them, as the boy does his little ball fastened to his finger. See God at work in the spacious firmament on high, in the clear blue sky, in the flying clouds, in the refreshing rains, in the healthful breezes, in the flashing lightning, in the raging tempests. All these are the means of salvation, to the creatures of God. See God at work in the running stream, in the verdant forests,

EASTERN CHRONICLE.

"And catch the manners living as they rise."

GARDINER, OCTOBER 18, 1833.

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

The following is the official declaration of votes for members of Congress in this State.

YORK.	CUMBERLAND.
M. McIntire 3662 chosen	F. O. J. Smith 4062 chosen.
M. Emery, 2054	L. Cutter, 2801
Scattering, 9	E. Surtevant, 411
	Scat. 44
LINCOLN.	KENNEBEC & SOMERSET.
E. Kavanagh, 3063 chosen.	G. Evans, 3568 chosen.
J. Bailey, 2044	B. White, 2836
J. McKown, 341	E. Pope, 551
Scat. 6	Scat. 115
OXFORD.	PENOBSCOT & SOMERSET.
M. Mason Jr. 3215	G. Parks, 4356 chosen.
R. Washburn, 2486	E. Hutchinson, 2309
C. Holland, 699	J. McLeelan, 337
A. Walker, Jr. 309	Scat. 14
Scat. 248 no choice.	
HANCOCK & WASHINGTON.	WALDO.
L. Jarvis, 2336 chosen	J. Hall, 2431 chosen.
E. L. Hamlin, 1929	J. Southwick, 770
J. Dickinson, 332	R. C. Johnson 613
Scat. 19	J. S. Kimball, 346
	Scat. 77

RUM AND MURDER. We understand that a man by the name of Seely was apprehended and committed to Augusta jail last week for the murder of his wife. Seely lived on the eastern side of the Kennebec, somewhere near the lines of Augusta, Hallowell and Windsor—a venerable culprit of sixty years of age. It seems that one day last week, he returned home quite drunk, and receiving a slight offence, commenced an attack on his wife, by knocking her down and attempting to strangle her. His son, a young man, who was present, succeeded in relieving the mother from the father's grasp, and run out to give an alarm of murder. While absent the old man renewed his attack with the tongs, till he broke her skull. She survived about twenty hours. Oh rum! what a parent of crime art thou! It ought to be known by every one, that crimes committed under the influence of ardent spirits, can receive no mercy in law on this account.

MR. CLAY arrived in New York on Thursday week, and was escorted by many thousand citizens from the steamboat to the American Hotel, where rooms were prepared for him. It is supposed that fifteen thousand persons waited upon him on Wednesday. The members of the Chamber of Commerce, and the merchants generally, waited upon him in a body at 2 o'clock at the Governor's room in the City Hall, where the mayor, members of the corporation, &c. were assembled. He was invited to partake of a public dinner which he declined. He left New York on Friday in the steamboat President, for Providence, where his reception was enthusiastic and gratifying to all classes. He was to leave Providence early on Monday morning and was expected to arrive in Boston between 3 and 4 o'clock.

Trade with Cuba.—The Charleston, S.C. Mercury, of the 9th inst. recommends to the merchants of that place to memorialize Congress on the subject of the advantages given to Spanish vessels in our carrying trade with Cuba. It is stated that by the Tariff laws of that Island, Spanish vessels pay one third less duty both on their outward and return cargoes than American vessels, an inequality, says the Mercury, which certainly requires the attention of this government, though our ship owners may contend against it for a time, it must at last result in throwing the entire carrying business between the United States and Cuba into the hands of Spanish Ship owners.

NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 1.—We are of opinion that the health of the city has been improved by the cold spell we had about a week since. Upwards of five hundred strangers have entered the city since Saturday, some of whom we understand, have fallen sick and died. There was a rumor afloat this morning, that the cholera was again amongst us. We inquired into the matter, and have ascertained that two or three cases occurred yesterday, which are attributed to imprudence in eating oysters.

Mr. Lyman Stoddard, of Upton, was robbed of his pocket book at Whitney & Wise's auction room Boston, on Thursday evening. It contained about \$800 in bills and several notes of hand.

The statement that Bishop England had brought out a dispensation from the Pope allowing the Catholics in the U. S. to eat meat on Fridays, is contradicted; it extends only to Saturdays.

The Vice President of the United States arrived at Philadelphia on Monday evening from New-York, and departed for Washington next morning.

Daniel Webster and the Mechanics.—The Mechanics of Buffalo have presented to Daniel Webster a circular table, "admirable in its material, and elegant in its workmanship," with an inscription, commending his "distinguished public services, in defence of a protective Tariff, and of our National Union."

The Grand Lodge of Vermont have refused to give up their Charter, by a vote of seventy-four to forty.

Several gentlemen in Belfast contemplate entering into the fishing business pretty extensively the coming year. They have already contracted for several large fishing schooners.

A musket proof garment is stated to have been invented by two Italians. It is said to be light and flexible.

In one of the counties in Ohio, at the late election, there were no less than sixty-seven candidates for six offices.

We commend the following paragraph, from the Belfast Advocate, to the attention of our coasters and speculators:

"If some of our Kennebec or Western friends should send a few cargoes of their surplus cider into this Bay and up the river, they would no doubt find a ready sale for it. The farmers in the vicinity of the Penobscot bay and river, have as yet made but little progress in orcharding."

The late storm was severe in Boston.—The rain fell in torrents. Some damage was done to the shipping. The water was forced up into many cellars.

LATE FROM EUROPE.—By the arrival at New-York of different packets, four days later intelligence has been received from Liverpool and Havre.

The English papers are to Sept. 7th, and are mostly filled with accounts of the disastrous storm, that was experienced on the coasts of England, France, and Holland, on the 31st August and 1st and 2d September. Probably a greater number of lives and a greater amount of property has been lost than has been known for many years. A report prevailed in London that an American ship was ashore at Dunkirk, with one hundred and eighty passengers, all drowned.—The London Courier says it has reason to believe the report will prove unfounded.

The advices from Lisbon are no later than those received by the last arrival. Donna Maria was at Havre on the 6th Sept. and a British armed steam boat was in the roads, supposed for the purpose of taking her to Lisbon. A report had reached London that Don Miguel had gone into Spain, and that his army was broken up, which was not believed there.

The Dutch government still hold out, and no final arrangement had been made, although the difficulties appeared to be nearly adjusted.

The French papers say it is proposed to ship the Polish refugees in Galicia and Switzerland either to England or to America, and several hundreds of them are stated to have been already sent to Trieste ready for embarkation.

A letter from Nazario represents Greece as still the theatre of civil war and plunder, and states that several English travellers had been lately robbed on the road between Napoli dei Romani and Athens.

The Emperor of Russia was on a tour, and expected to meet the King of Prussia on the 27th August, at his chateau on the Oder, and would then proceed to Warsaw.

The French King had arrived at Cherbourg, on the 1st—he was waited upon in the evening by Lords Durham and Yarborough, whom it was said were commissioned by their sovereign to compliment Louis Philippe.

The Emperor of Russia has appointed his son, aged six years, Grand Admiral of the Empire.

Negotiations are being carried on for the purpose of obtaining a loan of two millions for the Papal Government from M. de Rothschild.

The Tribune newspaper has been seized in consequence of an article relating to the King's late journey.

The Quotidienne was also seized for repeating the articles contained in the Tribune.

There has been an arrival at New York bringing Spanish papers some days later than before received. They contain nothing interesting.

Extract from No. 60, of Willis' "First impressions of Europe."

"Of the three reigning monarchs of Europe to whom I have now been presented, there is not one whose natural dignity and personal fitness for his station have impressed me, in any degree, like that of our own venerable President. I have approached through guards and masters of ceremony, with all the splendid paraphernalia of regal palaces around, themselves in the imposing dress of monarchs, standing in the sanctuaries of history and association. I called upon the latter without even sending up my name, introduced by the son of his friends, in the scarce finished government house of a new republic, and found him in the midst of his family, hardly recovered from a severe illness. The circumstances were all in favor of the former, but I think the most bigoted follower of kings would find something in the simple manners and stern dignity of the grey old 'chieftain,' that would impress him far more than the state of all the monarchs of Christendom."

In consequence of the great rain on Tuesday and Wednesday, the Merrimac had overrun its banks on Thursday, so that much of the low intervale was inundated.—We do not hear of the loss of any bridges on the river or its tributaries. [Concord N.H. Statesman.]

The Gloucester Mass. Telegraph says there are occasionally four hundred fishing boats in that harbor at one time.

It is said that the largest ship owner in the United States is an inhabitant of Duxbury, Plymouth Co. Mass. D. is somewhat celebrated for ship building—four large vessels are now building there.

The Louisville Journal, speaking of a contemporary, says: "To peruse its columns at the present time, is like eating water gruel with a one pronged fork."

An onion weighing 1 lb. 10 oz. and measuring 15 1/2 inches in circumference and 5 1/8 inches in diameter, was raised in a garden in Dover N. H. this season.

A treaty has been concluded with the Indians at Chicago, by which they cede all the country north-west of that place; the Indians will migrate west next summer.

It appears by the Portland Jeffersonian that some of the Collectors of this State have received orders from the Treasury Department to make their deposits in the Commonwealth Bank at Boston.

Mr. Grundy has been re-elected to the Senate by the Legislature of Tennessee, on the 55th ballot. The final vote stood for Grundy 33, Eaton 18, Foster 9.

Benjamin Tappan, of Ohio, has been appointed by the President, a Judge for the United States for the district of Ohio, in the place of John W. Campbell, deceased.

STAGE ROBBERY.—A trunk was stolen from the Fredericksburg Stage, on the 13th inst. near Richmond, Va. which contained twenty eight thousand eight hundred and eighty dollars, in notes of different banks. Twelve thousand dollars have been found in the woods near where the trunk was stolen.

A duel with rifles, took place last week, on Amelia Island near Savannah, between Col. Dubignon and Dr. H. D. Holland, formerly of Savannah, and Dr. Holland was wounded in the hip.

15,000 Wooden Clocks are made annually in the single town of Plymouth Corn. It is supposed 50,000 are made in the whole State. One individual engaged in the business has acquired a fortune of \$100,000.

Cooking Stoves.—A year's experience enables us to speak with much confidence of their utility. They save much fuel, and add greatly to convenience at all times and to comfort in cold weather. They are worth ten dollars a year if it were only for baking potatoes. In New-York and Pennsylvania every good farmer has one, and their winters are not so cold as ours.

Kennebec Journal.

Charles Brown. We learn that a letter was received on Saturday 19th inst. from Brown the forger, dated New York, 9th inst. in which he stated that as there might be some inconvenience experienced in raising certain moneys if he were out of the way, he had concluded to remain on terra firma a little longer. [Boston Courier.]

The Rev. Mr. Purcell, late President of Mount St. Mary's Seminary, at Emmettsburg, Md. was on Sunday last consecrated Bishop of the Diocese of Cincinnati, Ohio. The ceremony took place at the Baltimore Cathedral, in presence of about four thousand persons.

At the late session of the Superior Court for Hartford county, Conn. a man by the name of Butler recovered \$500 from Burr and Loomis, for carelessly and wilfully permitting a horse, with a gig attached to him, then in their possession, to run upon the side walk, and against the Plaintiff.

George M. Dallas, Esq. has been appointed Attorney General of the State of Pennsylvania.

A fire took place at Augusta Geo. 1st inst. which properly to the amount of \$30,000 was destroyed.

A chestnut tree was felled last fall, upon the farm of Mr. Warner of Liverpool, Medina Co. Ohio, which yielded 13,000 eighteen inch shingles, 50 rails, and wood enough to make one hundred bushels of coal. The circumference at the base was sixteen feet.

The publisher of the United States Telegraph has entered into a treaty with a professor of great celebrity for his knowledge and talents, to prepare a series of school books for American youth, comprising the histories of Rome, England and America.

A whaling company has been established in Providence R. I.; a ship is preparing for sea.

Horse Mackerel.—A fish of this description, was taken in our harbor, a few days since, which afforded six gallons of oil. We believe this is the species of fish which has several times been mistaken for the Sea-Serpent.—Barnstable Journal.

Egg Shells vs. Egg Cups. Major Hamilton (the British traveller) expresses great horror at the American practice of eating eggs out of a wine glass or cup, instead of out of the shell. It is doubtless, an awful sin, but it has one advantage—by breaking your egg in the glass you know exactly what you are eating, whereas by spooning it out of the shell, you may sometimes eat a boiled chicken without knowing it.

A counterfeit ten dollar note on the Bank of the United States, was passed in Philadelphia, on Saturday night last.

Female Biography.—Col. Samuel L. Knapp has issued a prospectus for publishing under this title a volume containing between three and four hundred pages—the price not to exceed \$1.50. We feel confident of its utility, knowing as we do, no one is more competent than himself for the successful accomplishment of this object; a work of the kind is a desideratum, and will meet with great encouragement. Col. K. has in press we hear no less than four different works, and as in the present instance, "the laborer is worthy of his hire," we anticipate him, will in reality be crowned with success. [N. Y. Constellation.]

The Dey of Tunis has sent an envoy to the King of Naples to apologise for the insults offered to the Neapolitan flag. The apology was made in presence of all the royal family and diplomatic body. It was like doing penance in a white sheet for calling ugly names.

Toothsome and good.—A dear lover of whiskey, in Ohio, lately suffered a dentist to pull a sound tooth, which he sold to him for sixty cents, and got drunk on the money.

Perpetual Motion. A Mr. Bridges of Virginia, gives notice that he has discovered a plan to keep the entire gear of a grinding mill in constant revolution, without the aid of any known propelling influence.

Charles Lucien Bonaparte, Prince of Musignano, has undertaken at Rome an extensive work on the natural history of Italy—*Icomographia Della Fauna Italica*.

The name of the Post Office at Acton Corner has been changed from "Shapleigh Corner P. O." to "Acton Corner Post Office," and Saml. C. Adams, Esq. has been appointed Post Master, in place of Mr. Jno. Libbey, resigned.

Wm. Emery, Esq. has been appointed Postmaster of Carmel, vice Israel Johnson, removed.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF GARDINER.

Monday, Oct. 14.—Sailed, sch'r Betsy, Blanchard, Boston.

Tuesday.—Arrived, sch'r Hunter, Baker, Dennis; sloop Henrietta, Perry, Sandwich.

Thursday.—Arrived, sch'r Cambridge, Campbell, Salem; sloop Hercules, Crowell, Barnstable.

Friday.—Arrived, sch'r Nantucket, Hawes, Nantucket; Fair Play, Alexander, Weymouth; Hiram, Dow, Boston.

Saturday.—Arrived, sloop Betsy, Freeman, Sandwich; Charles, Freeman, do.

Sailed, sch'r Catherine, Hawes, Barnstable.

Monday.—Arr. sch'r. Milo, Brooks, Boston; Pilot, Blanchard, Boston; Defiance, Gray, Manchester; Girard, Jewett, New-York, with flour for W. Cooper & Co. Arthur Berry and Henry Maston; Nancy, Merrill, Boston; Hannah & Jane, Gray, Boston; Deborah Dow, Boston.

Almanacs for 1834.

JUST received and for sale by Wm. PALMER, the MAINE FARMER'S ALMANAC, for 1834.

Fall and Winter Fashions.

SAMUEL CROWELL, continues to carry on the tailoring business at his old stand, opposite McLellan's Hotel; where all orders, relative to his business, will be promptly attended to.

He has just received VESTINGS and TRIMMINGS of all kinds; also NECK STOCKS of various qualities. As the best workmen are constantly employed and personal attention given to all work in his shop, he hopes to retain that patronage which has been so liberally extended to him.

Gardiner, Oct. 21, 1833.

APPOINTMENTS.
The Editor expects to preach in Leeds on Sunday Oct. 27th, and in East Livermore on the 1st Sunday in November. On the following day he will deliver an Address before the E. L. Temperance Society.
The Editor appoints to preach in Sidney Town House on the 2d Sunday in November.

MARRIED.

In Hallowell, Mr. Horace Bowditch to Miss Martha Davis.
In Woolwich, Capt. Thomas Trott of Bath, to Miss Sarah Otis.
In Boston, Mr. Jesse Sanford to Mrs. Sarah R. Davis, formerly of Bath.
In New Castle, Mr. Isaac Dole of Boston, to Miss Elizabeth Perkins.
In Hallowell, Mr. Isaac Worster of Dutton, to Miss Susanah Mason.
In Gray, Mr. Albert G. Robinson of Paris to Miss Adeline Nash of Gray.
In Bath, Dr. Horatio G. Allen of Windthrop, to Miss Sarah J. Pettigill.
In Gray, Mr. Albert G. Robinson of Paris, to Miss Adeline Nash.
In Lubec, Mr. Christopher B. Ash of Bangor, to Mrs. Mary Ann Gower.
In Wiscasset, Mr. Silas Moore of Edgecomb, to Miss Thankful Chalmers.
In Saco, Mr. Joseph Davis, Jr. to Miss Sarah Ann Maxwell, of Biddeford.
In Norridgewock, by Rev. Mr. Peet, Mr. George Warren to Miss Rebecca Prescott; Jonas Parlin, Jr. Esq. to Miss Nancy P. Bodfish.
In Athens, Dr. James P. Toley to Miss Sarah P. Williams.
In Portland, Mr. Henry Fairbanks of Monmouth, to Miss Pamela Webb.
In Springfield, Mass. Walter Lovins, Esq. of Butler, Penn. Secretary of the Senate of the U. S. to Miss Mary K. Childs; Mr. Francis A. Bridge of Greenfield, President of the Bachelor Society of Southampton, to Miss Lucy Stebbins. A meeting of the Society has been called to choose a new President. Right.
In Orland, 3d inst. by Rev. Mr. Blood, Rufus Truett, Esq. to Miss Caroline, daughter of Dea. Samuel Downe.
Thine earthly course, serene and calm,
From care and sorrow ever free,
Affections pure, unfeeling love,
Reserved to thee, my friend, to thee.
Earth's purest joys,—thy mutual lot—
Fore'er impart, love's share,
Long cherished here—received above,
To endless pleasure, welcomed there. ELINOR.

DIED.

In Augusta, Miss Susan Snow, 41; Ann Elizabeth, child of Mr. James Flagg, 2d, aged 20 months.
In South Reading, Mass. on 9th inst. Mr. John Rayner, aged 67. Many of the ministering brethren, while they lament his death, will remember him with feelings of gratitude and affection, as a man who believed in the Abrahamic faith, and a hearty and faithful friend to the cause in which they are engaged; but because he put his principles into daily practice in his intercourse with mankind. [Trumpet]
In Kennebec port, Mrs. Lydia Huthins, 68.
In New Orleans, Mr. Daniel Gilbert, formerly of Portland, 26.
In Apalachicola, Florida, Charles Farrell, formerly of Hallowell.
In Hallowell, Mr. John Arnold, aged 70.
In New Orleans, Capt. W. Alexander, of ship Atlantic, a native of Lisbon, Me.
In Aurora, Ind. Mr. Charles Bibe, formerly of Brunswick, and his son Mr. Isaac Bibe, formerly of Bath.
At Fort Gibson, Miss, Mr. Delano Byram, formerly of Eastport, aged 25.
In Belfast, Mrs. Lydia Watson, 63.
In Oxford, 2d inst. Mrs. Hannah, wife of Major John Bennett, 31.
In Belgrade, 17th ult. Judith M. daughter of Capt. John Chandler, aged 21.
In Saco, Mrs. Durcas Leland, aged 67.
In Sidney, N. B. Mr. Tunis Ripenbark, 103. He was one of the combatants engaged under the walls of Quebec, when Wolfe and Montcalm fell.
In Kennebec, Mrs. Oliver Safford, aged 27.
In Winthrop, Mr. John H. Chandler, aged about 25.
In Boston, 12th inst. Mrs. Catherine, wife of Mr. David Storey, formerly of Wiscasset.
In Oldtown, Mrs. Sarah Bartlett, aged 132.
In Guilford, 11th inst. Edward Ripley, only child of Col. J. D. and Elizabeth H. Philbrick, aged 14 days. Printers in N. H. and Conn. are requested, Sec.
In Orono, (Stillwater) Samuel G. Norton aged 46.
In Palermo, Mrs. Susan, wife of Samuel Tuttle aged 27 years.
In Waterborough, Mr. James Buks, aged 20.
In Limington, Mrs. Martha, wife of Mr. William Cobb, aged 29.

SCHOOL.

THE subscriber would inform the citizens of Gardiner that he has opened a School for the instruction of children and youth of both sexes, in the school room recently occupied by Mr. Thatcher, where he proposes to instruct in the various branches of English education, and in the ancient and modern languages. Those who favor him with their patronage may rely on his constant exertions to render the situation of pupils agreeable and profitable.

Common English studies \$5, 1/2 Per
Higher English branches and languages, \$6, 1/4 quarter.
I. PALMER.

Gardiner, Oct. 23, 1833.
N. B. As Mr. P. has limited the number that can be admitted, those who wish to avail themselves of the School will find it for their interest to make immediate application. All books used in the school will be furnished for those who wish for it, at the lowest prices.

To Let.

THE store lately occupied by P. SHELDON. Possession given immediately. For terms, inquire at this office. Oct. 19—43

NOTICE is hereby given, that my son JOHN EDWARD ATKINS, has hereafter full power from me to transact in his own name any business whatever, and I release all claim to his wages or profits therein, not holding myself responsible either directly or indirectly for any debts or liabilities of his contracting. JOHN ATKINS.

Gardiner, Oct. 21, 1833.

Domestic Help.

WANTED in the family of the Editor of this paper in Augusta, a good girl—such an one as we have had for the last two years—to do household work. Mark that word (good); to such an one good wages and good treatment will be insured.

Sheriff's Sale.

Taken on execution and will be sold at Public Vendue on the sixteenth day of November next at ten o'clock in the forenoon at the tavern of Samuel Hodgdon in Pittston in said County all the right in Equity which James Norris Jr. or Jeremiah Norris has to redeem a certain tract of land situated in said Pittston and Bounded as follows (to wit) beginning on the road at the south line of Obadiah Reed's land thence running southerly on said road to the road leading to Kennebec river by Smiths ferry, thence on said road till it strike the said Reed's south line, thence running on said Reed's south line to the first mentioned bounds being a lot of land formerly owned by Thomas Eldred Esq. and containing about one hundred acres, more or less.
E. MARSHALL Dep. Shif.
Gardiner Oct. 15, 1833.

Sheriff's Sale.

Taken on execution and will be sold at Public Vendue on Saturday the sixteenth day of November next at 2 o'clock afternoon at the tavern of E. McLellan in Gardiner all the right title and interest which David Farham has of redeeming about six acres of land and House thereon situated in Hallowell and is the same now occupied and improved by him and is the same mortgaged by said Farham to Isaac Gage for the sum of about \$200. E. MARSHALL, Dep. Shif.
Oct. 15th 1833.

in the blooming fields, in the growing corn, in the fruitful orchards. All these are for man's salvation. See God at work in flocks and herds, in the patient ox, in the milk from the kine, in the wool from the sheep, in the flesh of the swine, in the feathered tribes, which pick their food from the filth, and gather it from the reptiles and insects. See the salvation of God in every active creature, in every vegetable and plant that grows, in every tree and herb, in every spire of grass, and in every running vine. All these are necessary to the support and comfort, and the salvation of mankind.

Stand still, and see the salvation of God, in the various tribes of men, in every country, in all their various employments. God is at work in them all, and unfolding, and displaying the perfections of his power. Though blessing the creatures of his nature, and all work for themselves, yet each works for another, under the divine direction of providence. See those enterprising, active, persevering, adventurers, searching for a new country. See them purchasing slaves, and cultivating the stubborn soil, beneath a burning sky, to raise the various productions of the earth, the sugar, the coffee and chocolate, to supply our tables, morning, noon and evening. See the various mechanics at work, building vessels, of materials gathered from the forests, the mines, and the fields, to traverse the oceans, and bring from all countries, the salt, the spice, and the teas, to make savory and delicious our daily food.—See the mariner on the boisterous seas, watching and toiling, amidst darkness and dangers, in distant climes, to gather the fruits of thousands of different hands, employed in thousands of different ways, to prepare our clothing, our conveniences, our comforts. See the laborers digging the clay and the coal, and forming earthen vessels, and putting on the figures and colors; others burning them; others packing them into crates; others transporting them to the sea; others conveying them to different and distant countries; others dealing them out, and setting them upon our tables. All this, is the salvation of God. He planned and accomplished the whole, by means of his various active wheels, in his vast machinery.

See those men of prosperity, ruminating in deep thought; conversing with earnest attention; reading with solicitude, how, and where, and when they shall add to their possessions. How willingly they study, and meditate, and reflect upon subjects, which the Lord has put in their hearts! The Lord has set the world in the hearts of men. How readily the rich take up the burden of power and control, and command, of the laboring poor. How cheerfully rulers take the scepter, and bear the sword, and make laws for their subjects; and how they bow their minds and spirits under care, and anxiety, and even trouble, amidst their plans of aggrandizement and happiness. All these are so many instruments of salvation to mankind; though oftentimes, what might be for salvation, proves for their destruction. See the ways opening, the bridges springing over the waters, the houses building, the barns enlarging, the rocks rising out of the ground, and running into walls, stumps, like spiders, creeping from the fields to the sides of the mountains; and various sorts of buildings, for the beauty, convenience and contentment of man. What a world God has made! How he causes every thing to live, and act, and enjoy. Surely, every one may stand, or sit, or lie still, and see, and hear, and taste and feel the salvation of God, every day and night, at home and abroad, in the house and on the way, if he will allow himself to think, that he is, and where he is.

Stand and see God's great salvation
In every land, in every nation.
See him move the mighty waters,
Redeem and save, his sons and daughters.

We find in the Montrose (Pa.) Herald, the following tribute to the memories of Mrs. Candol and Marsh, the Universalist clergymen whose bodies lay side by side in a church-yard in Montrose. It is from the pen of Miss Julia H. Kinney of Sheshequin a young lady whose reputation already stands high as a poetess. The graves of these worthy brethren are yet unadorned by any thing to "tell where they lie"; but according to a suggestion made by the editor of the Herald, we perceive that measures are being by the free-will offerings of the brethren in the neighborhood, to erect suitable monuments over their sleeping ashes.

THE GRAVES OF CRANDAL AND MARSH.

"When hearts whose truth was proven
Like theirs are laid in earth,
There should a wreath be woven
To tell the world their worth."

HALLECK.

They sleep together side by side
Upon a green and pleasant hill,
Where the young morning's sunny tide
First wakes the shadow's dark and still,
And where at twilight's breeze goes by
Laden with woodland melody;
And Heaven's own tireless watchmen keep
A vigil o'er their slumber's deep.

They sleep together—but their graves
Are marked by no Sepulchral stone
Above their heads no willow waves,
No cypress shade is o'er them thrown;
Is that, where silent memory leads,
Is that, where silent memory leads,
Is that, where silent memory leads,
Is that, where silent memory leads,

Oh, theirs was not the course which seals
The fane of a fickle world.
They did not raise the warning steel
Their hands no bloody flag unfurled.
They came not with a cup of wrath
To drench with gall life's thorny path,
But, day and night, they strove to win
For love, the palmed soul from sin.

Two bright stars at eventide,
They shone with undiminished rays,
And though clouds gathered far and wide
Still held they their upward way
And still unheeded swept them by
The threatening of this lower sky,
For they had built upon the rock
Fading tide and tempest's shock.

In them the vanities of life
Were but as bubbles of the sea
From life's low thro' their souls were free,
They only sought by Christ to show
The Father's love for all below,
They only strove thro' Christ to raise
The wandering mind from error's maze.

Now how they sleep, and oh, may ne'er
One careless footstep press the soil
Where moulder those we hold so dear,
But let, alone warm feeling time
The friends of man, the friends of God;
Offering at their lowly shrine
While all who knew them, humbly try
To live, like them to die. J. H. K.

